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between the country where such committee exists and any foreign country. For instance, if such a committee had been sitting in Paris during the last twelve months, it might have been possible, perhaps, that it should have exercised a calming and rectifying influence on public opinion in France in regard to many charges brought against the British people and government. As one example, several months ago, it was stated in Paris that the British people were intriguing against France in Siam; and our Association immediately addressed Lord Rosebery on the subject. Our Minister for Foreign Affairs at once replied that such conduct was contrary to the policy and practice of British Agents. Would it not have been of use, if such an International Committee as we have suggested could have made that authoritative reply from an esteemed statesman widely known throughout France?

We will not apologize for addressing this lengthy communication to you, our esteemed fellow-worker. We are sure that you will see the grave importance of the question which it raises,—affecting that international unity for which we must work, as the ultimate goal of our efforts. We shall deeply value and attentively study whatever reply you may be so kind as to send us. With great regard and esteem,

Yours faithfully,
HODGSON PRATT, (*Chairman*).
J. FRED GREEN, (*Secretary*).

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This resolution was also adopted by the House of Representatives.

On June 16 of this year a resolution was introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Cremer, which, after being amended by the Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone, was unanimously adopted. This resolution expressed the satisfaction with which the House of Commons had learned of the above resolution passed by the Congress of the United States and concluded as follows:

“And that this House, cordially sympathizing with the purpose in view, expresses the hope that her Majesty’s government will lend their ready coöperation to the government of the United States upon the basis of the foregoing resolution.”

Our ambassador at London, Mr. Bayard, in notifying the State Department of the passage of this resolution, having been himself present when it was adopted, writes that “The debate was participated in by the Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone, and many other members, without regard to party affiliations, and was entirely above the usual range of ordinary parliamentary expressions. . . . This debate and the adoption of the resolution by the House, with the unanimous concurrence of all parties, is exceedingly encouraging to all who desire the substitution of reason for force in the arbitrament of international questions and as the proper basis of human government under all its conditions.”

Under instructions from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain the British Ambassador at Washington in communicating to the government of the United States this resolution adopted by the House of Commons states that “Her Majesty’s government have pleasure in bringing these resolutions to the knowledge of the government of the United States.” Both of the great English-speaking nations have thus formally recognized

the desirability of international arbitration, not only in special cases, but as a general principle of international relations. Without disparagement to the claims of other nations, I think that we may all agree that the first steps towards establishing international arbitration upon a solid and permanent basis cannot be more properly taken than by these two great countries united by a common blood and a common history, whose future interests lie so closely together, and which now include so large a portion of the earth’s surface and so great a number of its inhabitants beneath their flags.

At the close of Mr. Quincy’s address responses were given from England, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sweden, China, Africa, Turkey and Denmark, respectively by Dr. W. Evans Darby, Dr. Adolf Richter, Madame Wisinger, Hector Patrizi, Dr. J. Müller, Mr. Pung Kwang Yu, Prince Momolu Massaquoi, Madame Korana and Madame Nico Beck Meyer. These responses were all very interesting and much enjoyed by the audience, those of Dr. Richter, Dr. Darby and Prince Momolu especially so.

We regret that failure to receive the stenographer’s notes makes it impossible for us to give the substance of these speeches. They will appear in the full Report of the Congress.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, August 15th.

The Congress assembled in the Hall of Columbus at 10 A. M., under the presidency of Hon. Josiah Quincy.

Prayer was offered by William G. Hubbard, of Columbus, Ohio.

The Secretary of the Congress then read the following letters and parts of letters from various persons unable to be present.

Sir Joseph Pease, President of the London Peace Society:

MY DEAR FRIEND:

I am in receipt of your letter of the seventeenth, and I beg you will convey to the Committee of the Chicago Peace Congress my sincere thanks for the honor they have done me in electing me as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Congress to be held on August fourteenth and following days.

I have watched with interest and great satisfaction the efforts that are being made to take advantage of the Chicago Exhibition to promote the cause of Peace and Unity among nations, and no more suitable opportunity than this could be found for a great Congress of the peoples of the world such as you describe.

I very much regret that there is no possibility of my coming to Chicago this year. It is doubtful whether the present session of Parliament will have come to an end by the fourteenth of August, and in any event my engagements here are so numerous that I cannot see my way to leaving home at the time.

Had it been in my power nothing would have given me greater pleasure than to be present, and to add my testimony as President of the English Peace Society, to what I believe is the great and growing feeling in favor of the

movement. Everything that tends to destroy prejudices, and to bring about a better understanding and a closer sympathy between nations, especially those speaking the same language and sprung from the same stock must be of the greatest service to our cause. Humanity, morality and religion are on our side, and of its ultimate success I entertain no doubt.

Björnstjerne Björnson, Aulestad, Norway:

DEAR SIR:

I regret not being able to meet the friends of peace at the Arbitration and Peace Congress. Allow me to send my respectful greetings and best wishes to the members of the Congress, and to remind them that politics being the daughter of war, our party struggles still retain too much of the morality of war and methods of war.

I hold it the duty of every friend of peace to combat the false morality of war in our internal struggles for right. Politics should be the highest form of love of our neighbor, and the political discussions ought to bear witness of this love.

The inherited bias of our minds to carry everything to its utmost point, and to use whatever means give promise of victory, must be transformed into a will-power directed towards attaining the best possible ends by the best possible means.

If we can extinguish that passion of hatred and greediness of victory which burn in our civil struggles, then and not till then shall we gain such a power of persuasion as will extinguish the passion of war itself.

Bishop of Durham, Bishop Auckland, England:

MY DEAR SIR:

I regret that my engagements make it impossible for me to accept the invitation with which you have honored me. Let me however wish every blessing on the labors of your conference. If it brings Americans and Englishmen to closer friendship the whole world will rejoice.

Hodgson Pratt, President International Arbitration and Peace Association, London:

DEAR DR. TRUEBLOOD:

It is with extreme regret that I find myself obliged to abandon my intention of going to Chicago.

For years I have desired both on public and personal grounds to visit the States; and the occasion of the Peace Congress has made that desire very intense indeed. My disappointment is proportionally great. I heartily pray that your meetings may be attended with great success.

Percy L. Parker, for Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, London:

DEAR SIR:

Mr. Price Hughes wishes me to say that if it had been possible for him to have visited America this year, nothing would have given him greater happiness than to accept the invitation with which you honor him.

I need scarcely say that he has the deepest sympathy with the Peace movement and that of late he has very frequently both in London and on provincial platforms advocated a permanent treaty of Arbitration between England and the United States. You will be glad to learn that nothing he ever says is received with more boundless enthusiasm by great representative gatherings of English people in every part of the kingdom.

Thomas Snape, M. P., London:

MY DEAR DR. TRUEBLOOD:

It is scarcely probable that our Parliamentary duties will admit of my leaving England in time to be in Chicago when the Congress meets.

I hope the result of the Congress will be to give a resistless impulse to the establishment of International Arbitration and Peace throughout the civilized world.

Will you convey to the Congress the expression of my deep regret that I am unable to attend, the assurance of my most ardent sympathy with its aim, and of my earnest prayer for the success of the object it meets to promote.

Expressions of regret at being unable to be present and best wishes for the success of the Congress were also received from Andrew Carnegie, Philip Stanhope, M. P., Fredrik Bajer, J. Dumas, E. T. Moneta, A. Mazzoleni, Elie Ducommun, John B. Wood and N. L. Upham.

Cablegrams of greeting were read from the Wisbech Peace Society, the Liverpool Peace Society, and from Messrs. Arnaud and Montluc of the International League of Peace and Liberty.

Mr. John Clerc, who was to have responded for Switzerland at the opening session, was then introduced. He regretted his inability to speak in the language used in the Congress. He brought the salutations of the old little republic of Switzerland to the great new republic of the United States. He was very happy to be present in a Congress gathered for the promotion of peace. He hoped the day would soon come when war should be done away and peace should reign. He then presented to the Congress the Swiss national flag bordered with white, an emblem of peace, sent by the friends of peace in Switzerland, and also the Austrian flag sent by the Austrian Peace Society. The two flags were thrown over the reading stands on the front of the platform and afterwards hung on the wall in the rear.

The Chairman then announced the first exercise on the printed program, a poem by Maria Louise Eve, of Augusta, Ga. In the absence of the author the poem was read by the Secretary.

PEACE TO THE WORLD.

Peace to the world,
And war-flags furled!

Ring out the bells in every land,
For in a council, sweet and grand,
The nations come in common cause,
To ask for wiser, better laws.
To curb the passions, fierce and strong
That work so much of ruth and wrong,
The cruel hand of war to stay,
And show a nobler, better way.

Peace to the world,
And war-flags furled!

To these new shores, long past, there came
A man who bore a strange sweet name,